FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1840. [NO. 1229.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE valuable Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Nott & Starr, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, at their late stand, on a credit for all sums over one hundred dollars, of six months, for notes with approved security, payable at Bank.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Dec. 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts evidence that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is receiving from the North, and offers for sale, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, strong Twilled Kerseys, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, double milled drab Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Long Diapers, Irish Linen, Shirting and Sheeting Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinde-Laines, Ribbons, Silk Hats, fine Hats, Seal and Plush Caps, Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets and Hoods, BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Trace Chains, Spades and Shovels Frying Pans, Tea Kettles Cut Nails, Steel and Bar Iron, Collins' Axes, Whittemore's Cotton and Wood Saws, Groceries, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Nutmegs, Raisins, Figs, Seine Twine and Rope, Bar and Shot, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, Gold and painted Plates, printed Teas, &c.

December 16, 1840. 28 6w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, on the 11th of January next, at the premises, that desirable STORE HOUSE on Green Street, lately occupied by E. Roach, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 16, 1840. 28-ts.

PASS THEM UP.

ALL persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library Society, will please return them to

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1840. 28-tf.

NEGRO SALE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to sell the Slaves belonging to the estate of Duncan McBryde, deceased, will, on the 1st of January next, expose to sale, at the residence of Malcom McBryde, near Randalsville, Robeson County, N. Carolina,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

viz: two Women, three Boys between the ages of 10 and 18, and one Girl about 12 years of age. Credit six months,—purchasers giving bond with approved security.

M. McBRYDE, } *Comm'rs.*
D. A. McARN, }

December 8, 1840. 28-3w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following School Books have the strong approval of Mr. J. Orville Taylor, Secretary of the American Common School Society.

Mack's Thinker, parts first and second, by Salem Town.

Mack's Infant and Primary School Reader and Speller, No. 1.

These are the first books to be given to the child, completing the spelling and reading course, the following should be used, and in the same order the books are here mentioned.

Mack's Spelling Book.

Mack's Primary School Reader and Definer, No. 2 and 3.

Mack's Guide, by Merriam.

Young Reader, by Pierpont.

Mack's Reading Book, by Mrs. Sigourney.

Mack's Reading Book, by Mrs. Sigourney.

National Reader, by Pierpont.

Mack's Analysis of Derivative Words.

These complete the spelling and Reading course.

For the Writing course,

Foster's Copy Books," No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Mack's small Geography for beginners, to be followed by

Mack's Geography and Atlas, late improved edition.

Mack's History of the United States.

Mack's Outlines of General History.

"First Lessons in Arithmetic," by Professor Davies.

Mack's New Arithmetic.

First Lessons in Algebra and Geometry, by Professor Davies.

Mack's Grammar—small and large.

Mack's Polity and Political Economy, by M. Wilson. This book teaches children the nature and form of government and the first and most obvious principles of Political and Domestic Economy. It should be studied by every child in a free government.

Physiology for Children, by Mrs. Jane Taylor—to be followed by "Lee's Physiology," in the higher classes.

Mack's Davy's Chemistry—to be followed in the higher schools by Comstock's.

Mack's Swift's Philosophy, parts 1st and 2d—followed by Comstock's.

Mack's Geology.

Mack's Book Keeping.

These works can be purchased of TAYLOR & CLEMENT, Wholesale Booksellers, No. 180 Pearl Street, New York, and of the Booksellers generally in each of the States.

For sale also by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1840. 28tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Remember Me; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.

Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

1 Lot, with its improvements, on Hay Street, joining Baxter's.

1 Lot, improved, on Hillsborough Street, joining Carmon's.

1 do., unimproved, joining Carmon's.

850 acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining L. D. Henry, John Huske, and others.

The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-ts.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,	Alum and Saltpetre,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Pepper and Alspice,
New crop Bunch Raisins,	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers,	Common ditto,
Jamison's Water ditto,	Maccoboy & Scotch Snuff,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	Hair Powder & Camphor,
	Windsor, Rose and Bar Soap,
Coffee and Brown Sugar,	
Cheese,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Race and Ground Ginger,	Oil of Lemon,
Mace and Cloves,	Ditto of Peppermint,
Starch and Citron,	Ditto of Cinnamon,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Essence of Peppermint,
Currants & Sriddlz Powders,	British and Bear's Oil, Macassar Oil, &c.,

With a general assortment of TOYS, CORDIALS, CANDIES, WINES, &c.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1840. 27-3w

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta.

300 LBS. PRIME INDIGO,
10 casks Cheese,
20 barrels Tanners' Oil,
75 kegs Nails,
100 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 tons Iron.

For sale by
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 8, 1840. 27-3w

FISHERMEN!

CALL on BENBOW & CO. and see their Cotton SEINE TWINE.

Dec. 8, 1840. 27-3w

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-2m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, IX and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Rediern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ¼ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.
December 7, 1840. 27-3m

NORTH BEND ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, located near Randalsville Post Office, in Robeson county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to the Red Bluff, S. C., is now under charge of Mr. John H. McDonald, an experienced Teacher, who will give his undivided attention to the duties of his station. The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geography, Latin and Greek. School will commence on the 1st Monday in January next. Terms as usual. 15 Boarders can be accommodated at $6 per month, by respectable families in the neighborhood.

PATRICK McEACHIN, *Sec'y.*
Robeson County, Dec. 3, 1840. 27tt

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Wilmington, N. C., on the 1st day of January next,

14 STAGE COACHES

And HARNESS.

Most of the Coaches are in first rate order. Terms liberal.

ALEX'R MACRAE,
Gen'l Ag't W. & R. R. R. Co.
December 2, 1840. 27tf

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS' OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.
December 8, 1840. 27tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Archibald McCollum, of Cumberland county, about the 9th of January last, a negro man named JACOB, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stout built, not very black complection. No marks recollected. Having purchased him from Mr. McCollum, I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get him.—The negro was raised about 10 miles above Averasborough, on the river; and has been seen there during the last Summer.

ALEXANDER KELLY.
Carthage, Moore County, Dec. 8, 1840. 27-3p

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering.

Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight.

Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,

Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, White Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

OFFICES WHICH WILL BE ABOLISHED.

[FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN, DEC. 1.]

Thus far we have said but little as to our conjectures of the *specific* measures of reform which we supposed would be adopted by the new Administration. We think, however, we can say with confidence that a certain class of officers, who have exercised almost absolute influence at Washington, will be entirely abolished. We mean the "Kitchen Cabinet." The members of this "Cabinet" have had the immediate control and supervision of the "loaves and fishes" and the "spoils" of "the party." They have for the last twelve years exercised a most powerful influence, which has never been thoroughly comprehended by the mass of the People. All applications for office or Government patronage could be more efficiently made through them than in any other way.

The chief duties of this Cabinet seemed to be to ascertain where and how "*the party*" strength could be increased. An applicant was first to convince them that he had the ability to increase or diminish their power. No inquiry was made as to his qualifications for the office or his honesty; the certificates which were carried on spoke not to these points. Although the members of this Cabinet received no direct salary from the Treasury, yet their *indirect* levies upon the People have been immense. Why has the number of defaulters increased so rapidly during the two last Administrations? Why is it that public officers have neglected their duties and devoted their time to electioneering? The answer is obvious to every man. We feel that this kind of influence will be entirely abolished, and the very worst kind of recommendation that any man can obtain will be such an one as would lead General Harrison to suppose he would be a noisy, violent, unscrupulous partisan.

We believe that as much good will be done by the abolishment of this Kitchen Cabinet, and this kind of back-door influence, as by any other single measure of reform that can be introduced.

A Rich Spinster.—The will of the late Miss Jane Innes, spinster, formerly of Picardy-place, Edinburgh, but late of Stow in North Briton, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's Commons, by George Scott and John Thomson, Esqrs. the executors. The deceased was possessed of upwards of £800,000 in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland, to the amount of £1,200,000, making together, the enormous sum of two millions, the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £500,000, upon the death of her brother, he having died intestate, and she being his only next of kin. It is a most extraordinary fact that, notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very penurious; and as proof of it, it may be only necessary to mention one fact: One dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, but would not even light a candle, and, in consequence of her advanced age (nearly eighty,) she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused her death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burdett Coutts) was not entitled to that appellation until the present time. There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proved in Doctor's Commons.—*London paper.*

Advice to Young Men.—Have it fairly understood before you wed whether you intend to marry an individual or whole family.—*Boston Post.*

This precaution reminds us of an anecdote which looks to the other side of the house. A blunt wealthy farmer had six daughters; a young man of equal frankness came to him and asked his permission to address one of them. The farmer replied, do you wish to marry *in* or marry *out*, sir, for I have about as many now as my hearth will hold. I wish to marry out, sir, was the reply. Then take one, said the farmer,—but mind you, no picking and choosing; take them as they came into the world.—*North American.*

The largest vote given in any State at the late Presidential election, in proportion to the population, was in New Hampshire, which according to the late census, cast one vote for every four and four-fifths of its inhabitants.

SPEECH OF T. L. CLINGMAN,

In the Senate, on the 3d instant, on the bill to construct the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

Mr. Speaker: It was not my purpose originally to detain the Senate with a speech at this time. The subject is not one well calculated to invite the debater. There are no great principles involved in its discussion, no constitutional points for the metaphysician to elucidate; nor does it afford a field for the exercise of the passions, or the play of fancy. It is a plain matter of fact, detail and calculation. It would have been more agreeable to me not to have addressed the Senate in the present stage of the bill. But as it was my fortune to report it, and as it was unaccompanied by any written statement of the views of the committee, I feel it incumbent on me to explain the object of its several provisions and to state some of the reasons in favor of its passage.

It is well known, Sir, that an impression prevails very generally, that the present is an unfavorable time for the [illegible]entation of such a project. It is a period of almost universal depression and distress. There is an unparalleled scarcity of money, a great cessation of travelling, and a general stagnation in business. By consequence, some of the public works in progress have been suspended for a time, while those already completed have yielded far less profit than their projectors anticipated. Several of our sister States having heretofore embarked in extensive schemes of internal improvement, and having borrowed large sums of money to perfect them, now find themselves deeply involved in debt, and almost overburdened by their past engagements. Notwithstanding these seeming difficulties, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that this is the safest and best time for the consideration and adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the bill now under consideration. In the fulness of health and vigor, we often overestimate our strength. In periods of great general prosperity, when property is highest, commerce most flourishing, and money most abundant, we often greatly over rate the ability of our powers and the extent of our resources. Under the influence of feelings excited by such a condition, individuals and States are apt to embark in magnificent enterprises, which they have not the means to accomplish. They are then in danger of being arrested in their career by the first obstacle and overwhelmed by adversity. But if, on the other hand, we begin at the period of the greatest depression, if we take our place at the bottom of Fortune's wheel, then we have least to apprehend. Any change must be for the better. The danger then is lest we should be too timid to attempt any thing. North Carolina has in these matters ever erred on the side of caution. If, therefore, the task now is not too great for our strength, if we can only begin to move, we may feel assured that our vigor will increase as we progress, and the burden become lighter with each step. Can we then, Sir, under existing circumstances, accomplish what this bill proposes? I expect to show, Sir, that we can do so without additional taxation, without borrowing, and without curtailing any of our present expenditures, whether for education, or for other purposes.

Let us, Mr. Speaker, in the first place, examine the different provisions of the bill. It proposes that the road shall begin at this place. Raleigh is the capitol of the State, the termination of one Rail Road, and in the vicinity of another, which must ere long reach it. It is near the centre of the State, between the Northern and Southern boundary, and in the line of travel between the East and the West. The termination of the road is to be on the Tennessee line, or at the town of Asheville. It is in the alternative for this reason. If the road should take its course through the North Western counties, it ought unquestionably to be continued to Tennessee. But if, on the other hand, it should take a route through the middle or Southern counties, which it appears to me, for reasons that I will presently state, will be the most eligible location, then it must inevitably pass through Buncombe county. In that event, on its reaching Asheville, it will find the better route from thence on to Tennessee, already occupied by the Buncombe turnpike. That road, even now the best in our State through the Alleghany range, can be greatly improved, by giving the company an extension of the term of its existence and requiring it as a condition precedent to improve their road. Besides, Sir, without even this, it may be compelled by the Courts, to keep the road up to the specifications of the charter, which is frequently not its condition. This, the large profits of its stockholders will enable them to accomplish without any hardship. Such being the state of things, there is no need that the road from this place to the west should extend farther than Asheville. The termini being thus established, the bill is intentionally silent as to the route between them. This has been complained of. It has been said to me, "why do you not show your hand! Come out and let us know how you propose to locate the road, and we shall then know whether to support it or not." There are two reasons, Sir, why I deem it inexpedient to designate in the bill any particular line for the road. In the first place, it is impossible for any one, without an accurate knowledge of the ground, to be acquired only by a survey, to undertake to determine which is the best route. By simply looking at a map of the State, no one can tell what portions of the country present surfaces least broken, and soils best adapted to the structure of a turnpike. Nor can be ascertain, without an extended examination, what location will confer the greatest benefits on the citizens of the State. In one word, Sir, to combine utility in the highest degree with economy, will require much time and observation. In the second place, if, disregarding these considerations, I should fix the route, the measure must be defeated on this floor. The Senators representing the counties off the line, believing, as they perhaps might well do in many instances, that their counties afforded a route as favorable as that proposed, would exclaim against that unfairness and injustice, by which their constituents were, without a trial, cut off from all chance of receiving the greatest benefit. But if, after a full examination, the best route is selected, we should all acquiesce. Nature has then decided against us, and we feel it to be our duty to submit to her decrees. This, Sir, is the only mode by which success in such a measure can be attained. Let us, then, be content with fixing the extremes, and leave to the Board, after a careful examination, to select that intermediate route which will, at the smallest expense, furnish the road most beneficial to North Carolina.

But again, Mr. Speaker, it is urged that the work is too extensive to be undertaken at once; that we ought to be content with a section only of one-third or one-half the distance. If a rail road were proposed, the completion of which even to the Yadkin would cost above two millions of dollars, then, Sir, I should concur with the objectors. If the work could not be executed for the whole distance without involving the State in debt, then we should, as we have been heretofore, be willing to bide our time. But as the measure proposed in this bill is entirely within our present means, as from its character it can be completed as easily in two years as in any longer time; and especially as it can be most useful only when it is finished, why should we not go on to the full extent! The West is the region most in want of the road, the West will be most benefited by it, and it is the West which has been most neglected. If, therefore, with the means in your hands to relieve us, you delay it without reason, your conduct will seem churlish and illiberal.

In the work, Mr. Speaker, of such a character that the State ought to execute it! To establish the affirmative of this, it must, in the first place, be made to appear that the measure is a beneficial one, and secondly that it will not be carried through by individuals. As I shall have occasion presently to discuss the first of these propositions, I will for the present assume the utility of the enterprise. Will individuals, then, execute the work! it seems to me, sir, that there is no reason to hope it. At the rate of tolls provided by the bill, they would not receive a fair return from their investment. Should the tolls be so raised as to attempt to make the stock profitable, is it not probable that the travel would be driven from the road!

Even if this effect should not follow, its value to our citizens would be greatly diminished. I desire that this road shall be a great State work for the benefit of our citizens, a central thoroughfare between the East and the West; and the advantages resulting therefrom to North Carolina will amply repay her for the expenditure.

It is said, however, and much stress, it seems, is to be laid upon the objection, that a great waste of public money is to ensue, and that the Board will expend much more than the sum appropriated. The building of this capitol is then alluded to with an air of triumph, and we are told that it has cost just ten times as much as was anticipated at its commencement. Are the cases at all parallel! When the Legislature made the first appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the capitol, it imposed no limitation on the commissioners, and they, therefore, expended that sum in laying the foundations of the edifice. If they had been told that such a building only was to be constructed as could be finished with that sum, a different result must have followed. So it was with each subsequent appropriation, they were merely voted with the understanding that the building was to be continued and finished according to the original plan. Besides, sir, these commissioners were responsible to nobody. They were merely appointed by the legislature to expend the moneys voted, a task which they accomplished with wonderful celerity and despatch.

I do not wish to be understood as taking it upon myself now to affirm either that the building is too magnificent, or that it has cost more than such edifices ususully do. I am merely condemning the *manner* in which the affair was managed. It was well understood by the initiated, that the first appropriation was only sufficient for the foundation. The managers went upon the supposition that the members of the legislature had not sufficient intelligence and public spirit to construct a capitol worthy of the State, and that it was therefore necessary to entrap them into it. Sir, I have no taste for deception of this sort, and am utterly opposed to all fraud, even though it should be called pious. The intellect and public spirit of the country, if properly appealed to, will sooner or later grant all that ought to be asked. The bill now under discussion expressly limits the Board of Internal Improvement to an average expenditure of one thousand dollars per mile. If that sum should prove sufficient to complete the road according to the specifications, it is made their duty to do it. If it should be otherwise, then they are authorised only to make the best road which the sum appropriated will enable them to construct. And how is this Board constituted! The Governor of the State is at its head, and he appoints the other members. He is an officer elected by the people, and responsible to them, because re-eligible. To suppose that he would violate an express provision of the law, and that that violation will be sanctioned by the people and by the next legislature, strikes me as preposterous. This case, therefore, so far from resembling that of the rebuilding of the capitol, is in all respects the reverse.

Will the sum appropriated be sufficient. Mr. Speaker, to construct the road according to the specifications? At first I doubted, but the examination of similar roads, and some observation of the country, have brought me to the conclusion that it will be ample for the purpose. Most of the limestone region is less favorable for such a work than that over which this road is to pass. There the country is generally far more broken, and the frequent ledges of rock requiring blast greatly increase the expense of grading. But from this place to the mountains the country is most favorable for our purpose. By keeping as much as possible on the ridges between the streams, the road may frequently pass over many miles at a time where it will seldom be necessary to change the natural grade of the surface. But I have, sir, that to offer which is entitled to far more weight than any thing I could say on this point, the opinion of Major Gwynn. Of his skill as an engineer, and of his candour as a man, it is unnecessary for me to speak. It is his impression that the road may perhaps be made for eight hundred dollars a mile; but he is so well satisfied that one thousand is sufficient, that he authorises me to say to the Senate that he is willing to take the whole contract at that rate, and to give bond for its execution.

The width of the graded portion of the road is to be twenty-two feet. Supposing the elevation of the embankment or road bed to be eighteen inches, three times that, as the bill proposes to be added to the width so as to give the slopes one and a half foot base to one foot of elevation, together with two feet additional on each side, will make the entire width between the ditches thirty feet. I am satisfied that good policy does not permit the road way to be narrower than this. It is, however, provided that if great difficulties are encountered, as, for example, deep side cutting on a steep hill which cannot be avoided, then the graded surface may be reduced to fifteen feet. The maximum grade for the road is not to exceed 3 degrees, or an elevation of one foot in twenty horizontal.—That this can be obtained without serious difficulty, no one will doubt who remembers that many of our rail roads are limited to a grade of 30 feet to the mile, or one in 176. Though some of them have perhaps attained an elevation of 90 feet to the mile, or about 1 in 60; yet since the load a locomotive can carry on such a road is not more than one-fourth the usual one, it is deemed advisable always to avoid such steep grades when practicable. It is further to be considered that the curves on the turnpike may be far greater than the rail road will admit. To increase the draft as much as may be practicable, no reasonable effort should be spared to render the road as nearly level as practicable. Besides, sir, I look forward to the time when it will become the interest of the State to M'Adamize the road wholly or in part. It is desirable, therefore, that the road bed should be so constructed that it may hereafter become the foundation of a M'Adamized road, if it should be our interest to make it one. According to the plan proposed in the bill, this contingency will be completely provided for. Nor will there be any loss whatever of labor or money in converting the one sort of road into the other. In some instances, when the only object is to construct a M'Adamized turnpike, until the graded portion of the road is beaten down by travel so as to be firm, the contractors are not allowed to put on the metal. This is owing to the fact that the excellence of that road depends upon the cover being water tight so as to keep the earth underneath always dry and thereby render the whole firm. Such, however, is said to be the case only when the stone is not permitted to mix with the earth, but packs separately from it. To effect this, raking the stone is sometimes necessary to prevent any mixing of earth with it until the road is consolidated. But by adopting the course which this bill proposes, it will hereafter only be necessary to trim a little those portions of the road which it may be deemed expedient to M'Adamize.

The tolls proposed to be raised, it will be observed, are more moderate than such as are exacted on most roads of this kind. Inasmuch as the work is to be owned exclusively by the State, they may be increased at any time as sound policy may seem to dictate. Many persons, I know Mr. Speaker, are of opinion that no tolls ought to be collected. It is, however, impossible that any road can remain in

good condition without more supervision and labour than are usually given with us. It would, therefore, be necessary from time to time to call on the legislature for appropriations to keep it in repair, and a considerable waste of money must ensue. It does, however, appear to me that the work will best answer the purpose for which it was intended, by fixing the rate of tolls so low that the farmers may all find it decidedly to their advantage to use the turnpike. The excess of the receipts above what is necessary to keep it in good condition, ought at first to be expended in M'Adamizing such portions as may require it.

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to that portion of the bill which provides that those living on the road shall work on it. If every person who travels on this turnpike, should be compelled to pay tolls, much hardship would be the consequence to those living immediately on it. Being, from their situation, obliged to use it frequently for short distances, the payment of toll might become quite onerous. The result might be that parallel roads would be kept up, to considerable inconvenience to the citizens, and serious loss to the turnpike. To obviate this evil, and at the same time to avid any unjust distinction, it is proposed that all persons liable to work on any of the public roads of the State, living within two miles of the turnpike, shall be compelled to work five days in each year on it, if required by the Board; and that no person shall be obliged to pay any toll for travelling on the road in his county or within ten miles of his residence. It will thus happen that it may be used as a county road by each citizen, and one living on the line may travel ten miles into an adjoining county toll free. As a return for this advantage, it is proposed that those residing within two miles shall contribute as much labour to the road as citizens of the State usually are obliged to perform. If five days should be deemed too much, then I have no objection to the Senate's reducing the time, though it is now, perhaps, less than citizens of the mountain region are obliged annually to perform. The county courts are authorised to exempt the two mile hands from working on all other roads. I should have made the provision absolute in favour of their exemption, but for the reflection that it might be inexpedient to do so in those cases where the turnpike passed through a village or other point where a number of roads come together. In that event, it would be right for the Board to compound the matter with such citizens and allow a part of them to work other roads, since the labour of the residue might be sufficient for keeping the turnpike in repair in the vicinity. From these provisions, I think that advantage would result alike to the citizen and to the Board. Major Gwynn thinks that fifty days labour annually on each mile will be sufficient to keep the road in repair. By taking two miles on each side, we have four square miles to each one in length. Upon the supposition that there are ten hands on the four miles or two and a half on each square mile, (and the actual number will average this at least) they will, at five days per hand, expend fifty days labour, an amount sufficient to keep the road in good repair.

The first section of the bill, Mr. Speaker, provides for the survey of a route from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the line of the turnpike, at least seventy miles west of Raleigh. Also, in the event of the main road's going to the south of Wilkes county, it directs a survey to be made from some convenient point on it to the town of Wilkesborough; and that reports of each of these surveys be made to the next Legislature. The purport of this provision requires little explanation. The State ought, it seems to me, to construct immediately the main trunk from this point to the extreme west. That, however, will be insufficient for the wants of the State. Much of the western trade goes to Fayetteville. After, therefore, the main line is located, another, diverging from it, ought to be made, in the direction indicated. In the event, likewise, of the road now under consideration passing through the central or southern counties of the west, the northern tier will need a road pointing somewhere in the direction of Wilkesborough. Let us, then, sir, concentrate all our energies upon the execution of that work which is to pass through the entire length of the State west of us; and after it is finished, let us make such roads, intersecting it, as may be necessary to meet the wants of all our citizens. I have no doubt, sir, that if this main line were established, we should, even without any aid from the State, have good roads made from it to every county town within a moderate distance. This is what has occurred in other States; and I am quite sure that there is public spirit and sagacity enough among our citizens to induce them to construct good roads of twenty or thirty miles in length, if by so doing they could reach a good turnpike. The very example of a first rate road before the eyes of the community, would be worth a great deal. What a waste of labor do we not see on highways badly laid out in the first instance! If a road is so constructed that the middle of its bed is lower than the sides, as we often observe them, each heavy rain renders it almost impassible; and the citizens are so frequently called out to put it in order, that it costs more labor in ten years than would be necessary to construct and keep up a good road.

Having thus, Mr. Speaker, endeavored to explain the provisions of the bill and their several objects, I come now to the great inquiry, have we the means, at this time, to construct the work? If we have not, then there is an end of the question. If we have not the power to make the road, then it is a waste of time to discuss its merits. I hold in my hand an exhibit of our financial condition, prepared at my request with much care by his Excellency the Governor, which I desire to submit to the Senate. (Mr. C. then read at length a statement of the various sources of revenue and of the amount derived from each.) From this it appears, that though our Internal Improvement fund amounts now to only the sum of $333 468 24, yet that this considerably exceeds the amount now appropriated, viz: 250 000. Can we avail ourselves of all of this sum in the next two years? I frankly admit that in my opinion we cannot. The larger portion of the amount consists of Cherokee bonds, which for reasons that I have formerly stated, will probably not all be available for some time to come. The sum of $42,000, in the above statement, can be commanded at any time.

This, together with $62 000, obtained by adding the cash now on hand to excess of revenue from taxation above the expenditures in the next two years, makes only the amount of $104 000. Let us now look to the state of the Literary Fund. I know that some gentlemen are remarkably sensitive about this matter, and express great apprehension lest our system of Common Schools should be interfered with. I tell such at the onset, that the course I propose to take, so far from diminishing this fund, will on the contrary benefit it. The entire capital of the literary fund, is $2 178 650 81, invested, as I have already shown. The cash derived annually from this capital, is made the duty of the board to invest from time to time so that it may not remain unproductive. They have therefore been in the habit of purchasing, as appears above, stock in banks, railroads, &c. and also of lending to individuals at 6 per cent. interest. Of cash now on hand to be thus disposed of, there is $78 000 00. In the next two years, as we have seen, there will be at least $259 528. Adding to this the cash now on hand, we have the sum of $337,535. Subtracting from it $80 000, the amount to be paid in the next two years to the Common Schools, provided the existing law continue in force, there remains $257,535, to be invested in some manner. What I propose, then, is simply to borrow from this amount $146 000, to make up the sum appropriated by this bill; and that the Cherokee bonds, amounting to $293,679, be held in pledge for the repayment of the same, with interest. Is there any risk whatever of loss, when twice the sum in good money bonds is in hand to meet the debt whenever it is desirable that it should be repaid? Can you find a better investment for the cash of the literary fund? Is it not far safer than lending it out to individuals at the same rate of interest? Does not a great public work merit a preference even if the securities were equal? It is plain, then, sir, that we have ample means to construct the road.

We have now, Mr. Speaker, arrived at that point from which we may with propriety consider the advantages likely to result from this enterprise. The first objection comes from western gentlemen. They say that a turnpike will not satisfy the citizens of the west; that nothing but a railroad will meet their wishes. To determine whether there is much force in this objection, it becomes necessary to consider the comparative value of different species of internal improvement. No one is less disposed than I, to undervalue rail roads; no one is more desirous that they should exist in their proper places.—But a misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our citizens as to the extent of their utility. They afford the best lines for travel, but when long, have never been found useful for the transportation of produce. The rail roads of England, as it has been stated not long since, in the London Quarterly Review, have been constructed at an average cost of nearly $200 000 per mile. They are made of stone and iron, and pass in some instances under cities. Formed thus, of the most durable materials, once finished, it costs little to keep them in repair. In that country, one of the most densely populated, and by far the richest in the world, there is a vast amount of travelling over the roads. Besides, on those between London and Birmingham, and between Liverpool and Manchester, and on many others, there is transported a large quantity of manufactured articles, and all sorts of merchandize. These, by reason of their high value, can bear the expense of this sort of conveyance. But I cannot learn that on any rail road in England of fifty miles in length, agricultural productions are transported. These roads, notwithstanding their great cost, because capitalists are there satisfied with the receipt of three per cent. on their investments, are kept up in the manner referred to. It being impossible for us in America to follow the English fashion, in this matter, our roads have generally been made of wood, with a small bar of iron laid on it, at an average cost of only $20.000 per mile. From the perishable nature of the material, the wooden portion has to be renewed at least once in six years. The expense, therefore, of repairs, together with that of keeping the locomotives in motion, etc. requires the application of a large sum of money annually. Though the receipts seem to be large, yet they are thus principally absorbed. Hence none but those roads over which there is much travel pay a fair dividend. Suppose, sir, we were to construct a rail road of the length that this bill proposes, what would it cost! Assuming it to require $20,000 per mile, and it certainly could not be made for less, and taking the distance to be 250 miles, five millions would be necessary to complete it.

It may, therefore, be regarded as impracticable. But it is said that it might be made to the Yadkin at least. A road to that river would cost above two millions. Suppose it were even now finished, there would be but little travel along it, and the transportation of produce at the accustomed rates would neither benefit the farmer much, nor enable us to keep it up without loss.

I have endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to make a comparison of the cost of transportation on rail roads, and on some other species of roads, with the view of ascertaining which is best suited to our country. But I hope no Senator will take my calculations on trust. Let each one examine the matter for himself and correct me if I am wrong. I desire to deceive no one. A statement has been obtained from the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, exhibiting the cost of transportation from Petersburg to this place. I have also endeavored to ascertain the like cost on a M'Adamized road. Taking the ordinary load, in a good road of that sort, for six horses to be 10,000 lbs., and those who have the means of knowing assure me that this is not at all an extravagant estimate, and assuming that twenty-five miles is an average day's travel, the following is the result of my comparison. If the use of the wagon and six horses be worth $6 per day, then on the McAdamized road, after deducting the same tolls as those fixed in this bill, as much weight can be carried for $100, as the rail road will bring from Petersburg for $107. It, however, we suppose that such a wagon and team can be had for $4 per day, and it can be commonly had for less in the western counties, the comparison is still more in favor of the McAdamized road, the cost being in the rate of $100 to $236. How does it stand between this latter road and the common roads of the upper portion of the State? Taking the usual load on our common highways for six horses to be 4 000 lbs., and assuming that they will make sixteen miles per day, with about as much ease as they could twenty-five on the turnpike, after deducting the tolls, I make the estimate in favour of the M'Adamized road in the proportion of more than three to one. On a road not McAdamized, but graded simply in the manner which this bill proposes, I think the advantage will be two to one in its favor compared with the common road.

Even if, however, the cost on a turnpike were just the same with that on a rail road, yet the former would be greatly preferred by the farmers of the country. They find horses and wagons necessary to the proper cultivation of their farms, and would therefore rather use them on the road than keep them unemployed during the winter. It would be well to authorise the board either now, or when the work is completed hereafter, to vary the rate of toll according to the width of the wagon tire. For example, on some roads of this character, the highest tolls are paid by wagons with tire under two inches in breadth, and the rate diminishes as the width increases, until it reaches six inches, after which nothing is charged, under the belief that a tire of that width does no injury whatever to the road bed. I have been informed, sir, by one gentleman, that he used a wagon with very broad tire for a short time upon ground so soft at first as to have been quite miry for a common wagon, and that it was thus rendered so compact and firm, that any sort of vehicle could pass over it without the slightest difficulty. It, therefore, the turnpike which this bill proposes should never be M'Adamized, yet from the character of the soil over which it will generally pass, with wagons of this kind on it, it would never probably at any season of the year be other than smooth and firm. It would only be necessary for our farmers to keep two sets of wheels, one for this road, and another for common use, an expedient by which in the end they would incur no additional expense.

I shall now, Mr. Speaker, advert to some of the benefits likely to result from this work, provided it should take the route to Asheville, merely because I am better acquainted with that region. Without questioning the advantages to the State from a direct communication with the north-western counties, I shall leave to the Senator from Wilkes and Ashe to explain them, since, from his intimate knowledge of that country, he is more capable of doing it than myself. If this turnpike should be constructed, Tennessee will, most probably, meet it on our border, with a similar road from Knoxville. It is the opinion of many persons that the merchants of East Tennessee would find it to their advantage to have their goods transferred from the North, by such a route as this, rather than by any one of those now open. A number of her citizens have assured me that they are anxious to see such a work perfected. The opening of this road would also give us a good daily line of stages to the West. An agent of the Post Office Department, who recently examined the route, declared that, in the present condition of the roads, it could be travelled over in two days less time than any other between the East and the West. If a turnpike were completed, the distance to Knoxville would be passed over at the rate of six miles per hour, in two days and a half; at eight per hour, in less than two days. It now requires nearly seven days to make the journey in the stages. We might thus easily make it the interest of persons travelling to the south of it, to pass along this line, and, from hence, by the rail roads northward. From Asheville, for the sum of two or three hundred dollars per mile, a good stage road could then be obtained through all of our extreme western counties to Georgia. The country beyond is level; and Georgia is there greatly improving, by rail roads and turnpikes, her means of communication with the rest of the world. By assisting her, in the manner proposed, we should have a route to her northern counties, and to those of Alabama and Mississippi, shorter, by seventy miles, than any other, and holding out stronger inducements to summer travellers.

All of this travel will thus be thrown on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Besides, we shall inevitably, ere long, have a connection between this place and the Wilmington Rail Road. Such of the travellers and as much of the produce from the West, as would naturally seek Wilmington, will then have facilities afforded for reaching that place. Raleigh is also within thirty miles of the navigable waters of the Neuse River; and this turnpike will inevitably find its way there. We should thus, sir, have it in our power to exchange the productions of the middle and western parts of the State, for the fish and other commodities of the east.

A large portion of the country, Mr. Speaker, through which this road would go, is a rich mineral region. That the mines of precious metals, gold and silver, are numerous and rich, is well known. Copper, also, appears to be extensively diffused. It has not, as yet, been much sought for, because the process by which the ores are reduced, is tedious, and requires much capital. But, if our means of getting to the seaboard were improved, we could send the ores to England, and sell them at a profit.

Lead is also found in many places, especially in Cherokee; but from the difficulty of conveying it any distance, as things now are, and from the want of capital, the mines are not worked. That metal, however, which, of all others, contributes most to the wealth of the country containing it, iron, is most extensively diffused. I hold in my hand a view of the statistics of Lincoln county, made by the deputy marshal during the present year. I shall, however, trouble the Senate with but a few items. There are four blast furnaces for the production of cast iron; and eighteen bloomeries, forges & rolling mills, for the manufacture of bar iron. There are also fifty-four flouring mills, ninety grist, and seventy-five saw mills. Is this, sir, because Lincoln has greater natural advantages than the adjoining counties? Iron is diffused thoughout all the neighbouring counties. From Buncombe, where I believe there does not exist a single forge or furnace, I have seen specimens, obtained in several different sections of the county, which are pronounced by those best qualified to judge, equal to any iron ores in the world. Then we have water power enough, in the mountain district, to move all the machinery in the civilized world. It is only because Lincoln has more capital, that she is in advance of the other counties. From the nature of things, agriculture must prosper in all countries before manufactures can flourish. The necessaries of life are obtained by the cultivation of the soil. The first settlers, therefore, direct attention, from necessity, exclusively to that. It is only when the products exceed the wants of the community, that the surplus can be devoted to manufactures.—From the great cost of getting our productions to market, in most of the western counties, we are advancing but slowly. What would, under different circumstances, be clear profit, is thus wasted away. If, for example, we could reach the markets of the world at only one half of what it now costs us, no county would improve faster than ours. In none would manufacturing establishments spring up more rapidly. Having adverted to Lincoln, let me also, to illustrate this view, still further call the attention of the Senate to Yancy, one of the youngest of our counties. To a stranger, the larger part of it would seem only a wilderness. It contains apparently inexhaustible supplies of ore, which yields iron surpassing, perhaps, in hardness and toughness, any known. As a county, if you except some of our reclaimed swamp lands, its soil is the most fertile in the State. The clouds so often rest on it, that the vegetable matter decays slowly, in a moist state, and has given it this most extraordinary degree of fertility. It is most admirably fitted for grasses. Let it be remembered too, sir, that lands about Lexington, in Kentucky, devoted entirely to grazing, are sold sometimes for $100 per acre. Bear in mind, too, the further fact, that stock, to the value of two millions of dollars, is annually driven through Buncombe county to the South. Why is it, then, that with lands naturally as well fitted for this sort of culture, and with only half the distance to go to market, the citizens of Yancy are so far behind Kentucky? It is because they want the capital which she possesses. The first settlers in that county carried only the axe and the rifle. Most of their time is of course employed in acquiring a subsistence; and the country is improving rather slowly. If their lands were prepared for grazing, some years must elapse before there would be a return of profit. The result is, that most of them are unable to take that course. Those who have adopted it however, have succeeded so well, that all will be encouraged to imitate them, when they get the means. The fact even of throwing open the whole western country to the world, by means of a fine road, would lead directly to transfer capital there. Many persons from the East have assured me that, if it were not for the difficulty of reaching it, they would like to possess stocks, farms and villas, as our Southern neighbours now do in some instances. Such an investment would, in the end, be preferable to one in the south western States.

The whole of our mountain region is one of the most inviting in the world. Its summer climate is said, by travellers, to surpass that of Switzerland; its skies are Italian; there are fountains of icy coldness, and limpid streams and green valleys. The lover of natural scenery will find there too, the precipice and the cascade, or he may ascend the blue mountains, and pass along their tops, for miles, over plains six thousand feet above the ocean, with the clouds beneath him. If our friends from the East, could visit it, as I am sure they would do, if we had a fine turnpike, they would obtain there, perhaps, not less of pleasure, and far more of bodily and intellectual energy, than they can find in the cities of the North.

This bill Mr. Speaker, proposes no experiment. The improvement is of that species longest known. I need not refer you back to the graded and paved Roman ways, which resemble some of our modern improvements; and portions of which are now found in Western Asia, apparently as fresh and unworn, as when they were first laid down. There were thirty-eight thousand miles of such road, in that empire, sufficient to encircle the earth once and a half, and affording the best evidence of its power and wisdom. England now has twenty-five thousand miles of McAdamized roads. Many of our sister States, especially Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee, have gone extensively into this species of improvement, and are still progressing rapidly. Look to what Virginia is doing immediately on our Northern border. (Mr. C. then exhibited a map of Virginia with the turnpikes, &c. finished or in progress marked off on it.) The surface of the State seems checkered all over. Not only is she engaged in constructing great thoroughfares, but almost every county in her borders has its road. The legislature deals out the public money with a liberal hand in all directions. The Valley turnpike, when completed, will pass through almost the whole length of the State, to the borders of Tennessee near Knoxville. If we do nothing the travel Northward will soon be diverted in a great measure from our territory. Georgia and South Carolina are making efforts with like purpose in view. The latter State formerly, made a turnpike up to the line of Buncombe county, though under no obligation whatever to take care of our interests but solely with a view to obtain the trade and travel from that region. The money left in a State by passengers is of more value than most persons imagine who do not attempt any calculation. If we sit still until other States have directed commerce and travelling from our territory how will our rail roads be kept up?

To the Western part of the State, (notwithstanding her greater need, sir, you have as yet given nothing. A million of dollars has been appropriated for internal improvements east of Raleigh but you have hitherto passed us by. We do not complain of it. We were willing that the elder branch of the family should be provided for first. So far were we from opposing the Eastern measures that in fact they were carried mainly by Western votes. For the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars to the Wilmington road, as also those for improving the Cape Fear and other Rivers, the Western delegation went almost without a division. The appropriation of more than 200,000 dollars for the draining of the swamp lands—a measure peculiarly sectional in its character, was carried in the same manner. Even if the State should get back only the sum expended, without any profit whatever, yet I should regard it as a most excellent measure. It opens new lands for the occupation of our citizens of the East. The wealth of a State consists in her population, and not in uninhabited swamps and barren mountains; and North Carolina ought to make the most of her natural advantages.

And next, sir, the relief to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, two years since—does not every one remember how it was obtained? The Western delegation rallied in a body and passed it, though gentlemen, in whose counties the road lay, voted against it, as it was said in obedience to the wishes of their constituents. How has it been with Fayetteville! For six years we have been struggling to do something for her benefit. As soon as one project failed, we at her call, rallied in support of another. At the last session, when the State agreed to take three-fifths in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road they said to us, "if we fail now we shall not trouble our friends again; but give up the matter for the present." I hope that gentlemen representing that section will remember these things. In the last place, Mr. Speaker, I address our friends from the Nags' Head region. I know that the work which they have so much at heart, the opening of the inlet, has not been effected. The proposition at the last session to appropriate three hundred thousand dollars for that object failed; but the blame does not rest on the west. It received a support which, under all the circumstances, was liberal from that quarter. The East and the middle principally defeated the measure. The appropriation for a survey was carried mainly by Western votes. Besides, their favorite project is gaining strength with us. I trust, therefore, that their former liberality will not fail them now.

Will a Senator from any quarter whatever, tell his constituents that a bill was before him which if passed would at a moderate cost, have conferred great and lasting benefits on the western part of the State; but that because it would not have directly benefitted his county, he had voted it down! I know not, sir, what may be the feelings of the people elsewhere; but if I were to return to my constituents with such a declaration, they would not send me here again. Our citizens in the West are energetic, liberal and thoroughgoing in all things; and they will only support a vigorous and enlightened policy.

But Mr. Speaker, I am able to put this measure on higher, than mere sectional grounds. Our State is by far the longest in the Union—extending more than six hundred miles from East to West; and the interest and feelings of her citizens are as much varied as the surface of her territory. We are united by a common system of laws, and connected together by an ideal bond—the consciousness that we are all citizens of North Carolina; and we may well take pride in the thought. But in all other respects we are enstranged from each other. In the East, you stand alone in interests and feeling; in the North, your associations are with Virginia; in the South and West, we mingle with the sons of South Carolina and Georgia, and our destiny seems united with theirs. Shall we do nothing to change all this? Shall we make no effort to bring the extremes of our State together, and unite her citizens in interest and in feeling, as well as in name? Ought not the benefits, as well as the burdens, of Government to fall on all alike! I trust, sir, that the only question which each Senator will ask in relation to this measure is, will it benefit the Old North State?

Legislature of N. Carolina.

THURSDAY, December 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Dockery, from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the 51st section of the Militia Laws, as regards the number requisite to constitute a Volunteer Company, reported adversely thereto. Concurred in.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation for completing the Capitol of the State and for other purposes; and a Resolution in favor of Thos. L. West; which passed their first reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. [The bill appropriates $2000 for completing and furnishing two rooms yet unfinished; $20,000 to repay the sum borrowed by the Commissioners from the Bank of the State; and $9,374 56 to pay outstanding accounts for labor and articles furnished.]

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 68th section of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 12, as to require Sheriffs to return to the County Courts a list of such taxes as they may have received on unlisted property, to be sworn to and published by the Clerk as other lists of taxes specified in said section are.

On motion of Mr. Ribelin, the Committe on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Law, as to require Captains to drill their companies four times in each year.

The engrossed bill to establish a county by the name of Yancy, was read the second time and passed 26 to 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Union was read the third time and passed by a vote of 56 to 44.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell was read the second time and rejected by a vote of 57 to 52.

Mr. J. W. Lane presented a Bill to amend the Patrol Law, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barringer, from the same Committee, reported a Bill to lay off and establish a Road down the Blue Ridge from the line of the County of Yancy to Turkey Cove Creek in Burke County. Which was read the first time and passed.

FRIDAY, December 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported the resolution for the relief of Thomas Faison without amendment. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the vagrant laws, reported adversely thereto. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the Joint Select Committee on a Lunatic Asylum, made a report thereon, accompanied with Resolutions appointing the Governor and others a Board, with power to purchase a site, at some Central point of the State, for a Lunatic Hospital, and that said Board appoint Commissioners to cause to be erected a suitable building for that purpose; to ascertain and report a system of discipline, &c.

Mr. Mitchell presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Public Buildings to inquire into the application of the $20.000 borrowed by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol; the nature and value of the work, &c. &c. which was read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Bill to establish a County by the name of McDowell, which was yesterday rejected, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Neal, laid on the table.

The petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes and Iredell, praying the establishment of a new County by the name of Catawba, was, on motion of Mr. E. P. Miller, reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Hoke, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning last Wills and Testaments, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Moore, at its ensuing term, with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill read the second time and passed.

The engrossed Bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, &c., was taken up, and elicited much debate.

The Bill to emancipate Emaline Patterson was read the second time and rejected by a vote of 82 to 29.

SATURDAY, December 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the vote by which was rejected the engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, be reconsidered. Mr. Wilson moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to, and the bill, on Mr. Hawkins' motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate took up the Bill to authorise the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road; which was, after some discussion, in which Mr. Morehead ably advocated the measure, on motion of Mr. Whitaker, laid on the table until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, in answer to a call of this House for certain information respecting the Stock owned and held by the State and the value thereof, which was ordered to be printed.

The engrossed Bill to prevent the cutting of Timber into the Rivers of Cherokee County, was read the third time and passed, and the engrossed Resolution in favor of Priscilla Goodwin was read the second and third times and passed. Said Bill and Resolution were ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Reid presented a Bill to emancipate Dennis, together with a Petition from sundry citizens of Cumberland County praying its passage. Said Bill was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Stallings, rejected.

On motion of Mr. Boyden,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State furnish this House with a statement of all the expenditures made on behalf of the State for Internal Improvements, including therein the expenditures for draining the Swamp Lands—specifying in such Statement the objects for which such expenditures have been made.

Mr. Robards presented a Petition from sundry Citizens of Wake County, against further Legislation on the subject of free negroes.

The Bill authorising the several County Courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was read, and on motion of Mr. J. T. Miller, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 76 to 28.

MONDAY, December 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings to whom was referred a Resolution of inquiry relative to the application of the $20 000 borrowed by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol, &c. made a report thereon; which was read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition that it be printed.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill giving the County of Cherokee a Superior Court; also a bill giving the County of Henderson a Superior Court.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Guards; and

Mr. Hellen, a bill to alter the time of holding the Fall Term of the Superior Courts for the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Lenoir, Greene, Wayne, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Craven and Carteret; which passed their first reading.

The bill to amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waddell presented the following Resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed:

1. *Resolved*, That to the successful developement of the resources of North Carolina, a system of Internal Improvement, which shall unite all the leading interests of the State, is indispensable.

2. *Resolved*, As the basis of any well devised scheme of Improvement, the Legislature regard the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet as an object of paramount importance, essential, not merely to the prosperity of North Carolina, but an object of great national interest.

3. *Resolved*, That secondary in importance only to this great work, to the successful accomplishment of which the national resources are alone competent, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road constitutes the proper base line of a system for internal transport; and that the union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, with this great channel of travel and trade, is of vital importance to the ultimate success of both works.

4. *Resolved*, That to make the State one, in interest and feeling, and to distribute, with any equality, the benefits of improvement, the Western section of North Carolina, in which resources are abundant, but transport difficult, should be united with the Eastern avenues to commerce, by the immediate construction of Turnpike or McAdamized roads.

5. *Resolved*, That to sustain and insure the permanency of the works already executed, and to provide for the completion of the system contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the following appropriation of the available funds of the State should be made:

First. To aid the credit of the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies, the floating capital of the State, under the control of the Boards of Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund, shall be invested in bonds, to be hereafter issued by said Companies, and endorsed by the State.

Secondly. That the proceeds of the Cherokee lands, which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, together with the interest arising from the bonds to be issued by the Rail Road Companies, as herein proposed, shall be specifically appropriated to the construction of a Turnpike or McAdamized road, from the City of Raleigh to the West, with such lateral branches as may be deemed necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill altering and prescribing the time at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this State, reported two bills—one entitled a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States: and the other entitled a bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, and amendatory to the Revised Statutes concerning the General Assembly, Representatives in Congress, Governor of the State, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts. These bills were read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holt presented a petition from many citizens of the County of Orange, with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Alleamance, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to prevent frauds in the execution of Deeds of Trust.

Mr. J. W. Covington, a bill to repeal an act passed at the session of 1829 and 1830, and

Mr. Meudenhall presented a Resolution in favor of George Hoover, of Randolph county.

The bill to expedite legal process was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be *enroll'd*.

TUESDAY, December 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to protect Churches.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Hopewell Academy.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Mr. Gaither presented a bill fixing the time at which the Superior Courts shall be held hereafter in the several counties of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

Which were read the first time and passed.

The bill to exempt all persons under 21 from performing military duty, was rejected, 28 to 18.

Mr. Waddell presented a Petition from citizens of Orange, praying the Legislature to offer a bounty for every pound of silk raised and reeled in the State. Referred.

A great number of bills and resolutions passed their second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Moore, at its next ensuing term, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of Lands sold for partition in certain cases; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Patterson presented a bill to alter the Laws respecting Auction Sales, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to amend an act concerning the seat of Government and Public Buildings, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be *enrolled*.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of this House, to refer so much of the late Communication from the Governor, as relates to the Resolutions from Vermont, to a Joint Select Committee; and informing that Messrs. Waddell, Edwards, and Parks form their branch of said Committee.

Mr. Biggs, presented a bill concerning Duputy Sheriffs; and

Mr. Keener, a bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves in the County of Haywood. Which were each read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to amend the Patrol Laws of the State. Said bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Withers, postponed indefinitely.

The bill to amend the several revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning Sheriffs, an act concerning Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and an act concerning Constables, was read the third time, amended, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, December 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to compel all militia Captains to muster their companies four times in each and every year; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last General Assembly, to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and Yadkin rivers, which passed its first reading.

The Bills giving the Counties of Cherokee and Henderson each a Superior Court, passed their third reading and were ordered to engrossed.

The engrossed resolution for the relief of Thomas Faison and others, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Bill concerning Clerks and Sheriffs and Constables, was rejected on its third reading.

The proposition of the Commons to refer the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company to a joint select Committee, and that said Committee inquire into the expediency of passing a general law for securing the creditors of incorporated companies, was concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Murchison presented a Bill to repeal an act passed in 1831, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore, which was read one time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to supply the loss of Courts and other public papers, destroyed by fire. Reported that it is not expedient to pass any general law upon the subject and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Robards presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Town of Henderson, praying the establishment of a Bank at that place. Which, on motion of Mr. Robards, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer it to a Joint select Committee of five on the part of each House.

A message was received from Governor Swain, transmitting to this House the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Trustees of the University, together with the report of the Committee of said Board raised to audit and settle the account of the Treasurer.

The resignation of Louis D. Wilson, as a Trustee of the University of North Carolina, was presented, read and accepted.

Mr. McLaurin presented a Bill to establish a Fair, near Laurel Hill, in the County of Richmond, which was read and referred.

The engrossed Bill to purchase a Library was read the second time and rejected.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read the second time.

Mr. Biggs offered an amendment to the Bill and discussion ensued; and Mr. Barringer offered an amendment which prevailed, and after some further discussion, Mr. Biggs's amendment was adopted to the Bill, with the amendment, were on motion of Mr. Boyden laid on the table.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of McDowell and the Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Caldwell, were each read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On yesterday, (Thursday,) Matthias E. Manly, of Newbern, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, *vice* Judge Saunders—the appointment having been temporarily conferred by the Governor and Council, on Edward Hall of Warrenton. Besides Messrs. Hall and Manly, Augustus Moore, of Edenton, was in nomination. There were six trials, before effecting a choice, which we subjoin:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Hall	61	59	57	58	55	60
Manly	54	57	45	56	63	—
Moore	37	36	51	42	37	(illegible)

An Election was also held yesterday, for Judge in the place of Mr. Toomer resigned, which appointment has also been temporarily filled by William H. Battle, of this City, but no choice was effected.—Mr. Battle is again in nomination, and so is R. M. Saunders. The vote stood on the first trial thus: Battle 74, Saunders 67, Scattering 18.

Mr. Waddell made one of his ablest efforts in the Senate on Wednesday, in support of the important Resolutions submitted by him, for which see Legislative Proceedings of Monday last.

And on the same day, in the House, Mr. Barringer we learn made an excellent Speech in favor of extending relief to the Wilmington Road.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, has made a very able Report in favor of establishing a Lunatic Asylum, as recommended by Gov. Dudley, accompanied by a bill to effect the object.

Raleigh Register.

Hon. WM. H. BATTLE, of this city, was on Friday, elected Judge of the Superior Courts, *vice* Judge Toomer resigned. His competitor was Judge Saunders.

Microcosm.

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen were, on Friday, elected Councillors of State. Messrs. John A. Anders of Hertford; Willie Perry, of Franklin; Thomas McGehee, of Person; John Busbee, of Wake; Isaac T. Avery, of Burke; James P. Leak, of Richmond; and Alex Goodwin, of Chatham.—*Ib.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Friday, December 17, 1840.

Mr. Gales—Sir: In your paper of this morning there is an Editorial article which does me gross and manifest injustice. The article is intended to hold out to the public the idea that I had changed my course, or my opinion, upon the subject of Internal Improvement. Now, sir, if you had taken the trouble to read a Speech of mine, published two years ago in your own paper, you would have seen the manifest injustice of this insinuation. I have held but one language upon this subject. I told the Convention which sat in Raleigh two years ago, to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvement, that unless Nag's Head was included in that *project*, I would vote

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday laid before Congress, states the Receipts and Expenditures as follows:

Receipts.

The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of loans and the Post Office, have been as follows:

The available balance on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been - - - -	$2,246,749 00
During the three first quarters of the present year, the nett receipts from Customs were - - -	10,689,884 78
During the same period from Public Lands - - - -	2,630,217 25
Miscellaneous - - - -	77,660 98
Estimated receipts fourth quarter from all other sources - -	3,800,000 00
These make the aggregate ordinary receipts for the year - -	$17,197,763 01
Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposite banks - - - -	850,000 00
Add also the estimated receipts from fourth bond of the U. States Bank	2,500,000 00
Add for the issue of Treasury notes, instead of others redeemed -	5,440,000 00
Aggregate from these additional sources - - - -	$8,790,000 00
Which make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated -	$28,234,512 01

Expenditures.

The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

For first three quarters, Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous, -	4,118,248 64
Army, Military - -	8,750,784 52
Navy, Naval - -	4,620,316 35
Estimates by the Treasury (though higher by other Departments) for all expenses for fourth quarter -	5,000,000 00
Aggregate of current expenses, whole year - - - -	$22,489,349 51
Add for funded debt and interest for cities of District of Columbia, ascertained and estimated - -	100,000 00
Redemption of Treasury notes, including principal and interest, for three first quarters - -	3,629,306 61
Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in fourth quarter - -	425,000 00
Making the aggregate of expenditures or payments - - -	$26,643,656 12
Leaving an available balance in the Treasury on Dec. 31, 1840, computed at - - - -	1,590,855 89
	$28,234,512 01

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1841.

Receipts.

In hastily running our eye over the Report, we gather that the Receipts under existing laws are estimated to be probably as follows:

From Customs, - - -	$12,000,000
From Lands, - - -	3,500,000
Miscellaneous, - - -	80,000
Expected balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1841, - - -	1,580,855
	$24,160,855
Due from banks expected to be made available, about - - -	220,000
	$24,732,173

A power will exist under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue Treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars; this will furnish additional means equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, about - 342,618

Expenditures.

Ordinary purposes, if Congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different Departments, estimated at - -	$19,250,000
This would leave, at the close of the year, a balance estimated at -	5,473,473
But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless Congress authorize contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment; thus there will be required on account of the funded debt, -	149,200
Redemption of Treasury notes, if all the others be issued, which can be under the present law, as then the amount returned in 1841 will probably not exceed - -	4,500,000
	$4,649,200
Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1841, after all payments whatsoever -	$824,273

In addition to the above, from the National Intelligencer, an examination of Mr. Woodbury's Report presents the following facts and views:—

The exports for the year ending Sept. 1840, were $121,671,950, being $10,543,534 more than in 1839, notwithstanding the reduced prices of some of our staples.

The imports were $104,865,891; a falling off since 1839 of $57,286,241.

The imports have usually exceeded the exports, in 1836 as much as $61,316,995, and in 1839, $41,063,716. This year, there is an extraordinary occurrence of an excess of exports over imports of $16,766,059. [This is an evidence that the debt due from merchants and others in this country to foreigners, is in a course of rapid reduction; probably not less than fifty millions this year.]

Under the Compromise Tariff Law, two millions and a half of the revenue from duties will be lopped after December 1841, and as much more after June 1842. If the imports should be of amount equal to those of 1838, the revenue from Customs will be only ten or eleven millions in 1842. The expenditures will therefore have to be reduced, or new sources of revenue provided. The Secretary thinks that Congress may prefer a modification of the Tariff, and is prepared, if desired, to offer some views concerning the details.

Towards the close of his report, Mr. Woodbury indulges in a long recapitulation of the manifold blessings which have resulted from his own most able administration of the Financial affairs of the Government. This work of self-eulogy would probably have been left to other hands, if Mr. Woodbury had not thought, with the man in the old play, that if he did not say it himself no one else would.

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February 1774. He will, therefore, be 67 years of age in February next.

The Cincinnati Advertiser has nominated Martin Van Buren as a Candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey, last week.

Martin Van Buren—Conquered by a "coward;" outrun by a "man in an iron cage;" vanquished by a "petticoat General," and soundly beaten by an "old Granny."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1840.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, and a happy one, to our good Whig friends. We would crave as much for our opponents, but how can they be merry or happy with so many political sins unrepented of!

The following letter from a Member of Congress, proves that we did not mistake the temper of the Van Buren party, when we predicted that some of them would attempt to defeat the necessary appropriations, in order to embarrass the new Administration, and force an extra session of Congress. The Whigs do not desire an extra session. They everywhere deprecate it. They want peace and economy; the country stands in need of these blessings, to which it has so long been a stranger, and with which an extra session would again conflict:—

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* But little has been done yet by either House, except the organization of the committees; and I think the impression is pretty general that but little business will be done this session, except passing the necessary appropriation bills; and it is even doubted whether the present Congress will provide fully for the current expenses of another year, and thereby attempt to evade the responsibility of providing pecuniary means to carry out their own financial policy, and leave the new administration to bear the odium of borrowing money, and having a called session, &c. But if it should be placed in that situation, it will have an example for both in its immediate predecessor, save that Gen. Harrison will not find the nation *prosperous and happy*, as Mr. Van Buren's predecessor said he left it."

From another Correspondent.

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1840.

"During the past week but little of interest has occurred about town. The fashionable season awaits its commencement after the President shall have led the way with his annual Levee, and notwithstanding there are many strangers in the city, no fashionable movement has been made.

"Last week I spoke of the gorgeous addition which had been made to the furniture of the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the shape of a chandelier, and now I have to record its untimely demolition. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the whole immense concern, weighing more than seven thousand pounds, with all its appurtenances, in the shape of glass drops and gilded ornaments, *fell* to the floor, and was literally smashed to pieces! There appears to have been a want of strength in the rod and chains which supported it. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though had the House been in session at the time, the farce would have been changed to a tragedy. As it is, the breaking of sundry desks and chairs, and a bountiful dispensation of lamp oil, are the sum total of attendant evils. A crowd of members and others, thronged around the ruins, eager to snatch away some fragment by way of a relic, and before nightfall the magnificent concern was pretty equally distributed about town in possession of the spoilsmen!

"I desire to call your particular attention to a remark made yesterday in the House by that gallant son of the old North State, Mr. Stanly, by way of explaining away any erroneous impression which might have been entertained by his resolution of the previous day, directing the Postmaster General to deposite such books and papers of his Department as are not in immediate use, in the fire-proof vault of the Treasury Department. He said he did not intend thereby to cast any imputation of dishonesty upon the *present* Postmaster General, but that the *former* incumbent was lurking about the city, and *he* was mean enough to do anything. This was a rebuke none too severe.

"There is a supernaturated being about the streets of Washington—whose face has never, I judge, felt the edge of a razor—who begs alms, and preaches up that the *millenium* will take place in 1842. He claims holy inspiration, I believe. His name and country no man knoweth."

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.—The Raleigh papers furnish us with several speeches, delivered in the Legislature, one of which (by Mr. Clingman,) we copy this week, and intend to follow it up by others. Mr. Shepard's speech, which has been the subject of much remark, is published in the Star from which we take Mr. Clingman's, and will appear in our next. Mr. Lilly's speech on the division of Montgomery county, and Mr. H. C. Jones's on the bill to locate the Judges, both reported in the Register, are worthy of a place, and shall appear soon.

A fact is stated by Mr. Shepard, which, we must confess, surprized and grieved us viz: that the meeting, (or Caucus, as some call it,) of the Whig members at which Messrs. Mangum and Graham were selected from among many suitable gentlemen to be run for the Senate, went a step beyond its legitimate duties, and recommended a distinguished citizen of this State to Gen. Harrison for the office of Attorney General of the United States! With due deference to the wisdom of our Whig friends in the Legislature, we would remark, that the people in this part of the State, spectators merely of the doings of their representatives, are not less mortified than astonished at this extraordinary recommendation. It appears to us to be calculated to defeat its own object, not only by inducing Gen. Harrison to question its propriety, but by obliging the nominee to decline, in advance, any pretensions to an office solicited in such an unusual and objectionable a mode.

Of course, no one will do Judge Badger (the gentleman recommended,) the injustice to suppose for a moment that he was cognisant of this singular move. A seat in the Senate of the United States is a far higher honor than an Attorney-Generalship, and that Judge Badger would not accept.

We hope that the Whig members will not think us over-anxious to find fault with their doings. They should recollect, what the people will not forget, that the victory just gained is the result of a conflict for principles, one of the most prominent of which was, an uncompromising hostility to the spoils doctrine, in all its phases. They should recollect, that when a committee of the Van Buren party in Baltimore formally called on the President to remove a Whig from office, and to fill his place with a political friend, it was every where regarded as a gross interference with the President's rights and duties, and as opening the way to an influence destructive of the purposes for which the Executive office was created. That the cases are not altogether parallel, we admit, for the recommendation of the Whig meeting looked only to the filling of a vacant office, not to the removal of an officer. But it is a step which, if sanctioned, may lead to another and another, until the Whigs may be drawn into the very errors of which they have so justly complained. For that reason we raise our voice against it, as we mean always to do against every thing looking like a sanction of the spoils system.

There is another view of the mattter. It is calculated to embarrass Gen. Harrison, in the selection of his Cabinet. It is probable that every State in the Union would feel its pride gratified by the selection of some one of its citizens for a seat in the Cabinet. Suppose the Whig party in all the States follow the example of ours. We should have the spectacle of 26 applicants for six offices only; and offices which, from their very nature, should be filled by individuals selected by the President himself, and not by his party.

CENSUS.

Richmond County, N. C.—Total population 8909, of whom 2262 are free white males, 2431 do. females; free colored persons 336; slaves 3880. Decrease in 10 years 427.

Live Stock.—2390 horses and mules, 10,653 neat cattle, 7226 sheep, 18,841 head of swine. Value of poultry $4970.

Grain, &c.—20,347 bushels Wheat, 12,942 do. Oats, 1649 do. Rye, 246,769 do. Corn; 10,337 lbs. Wool, 553 do. Wax, 31,171 bushels Potatoes, 59 tons Hay, 4715 lbs. Tobacco, 1070 do. Rice, 1,893,914 do. Cotton, 371 cords of Wood sold. Value of the products of the dairy $14,999, do. orchard $1607, gallons of Wine made 56, home made goods $20,211, retail dry goods and grocery stores 8, capital invested $27,804 22. One Cotton Manufactory, 1000 spindles, value of manufactured articles in 1839, $10,000, persons employed 35; 13 flouring mills, 40 grist mills, 15 saw mills, &c.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—The Census of the great State of New York is completed. The total population is 2,434,135. In 1830 it was 1,919,132. Increase 515,005. More than half a million, and about 27 per cent. of increase in ten years. There is an excess of males over females of 33,706. Five colored persons 50,261. Slaves 3. Number of Pensioners 4,033. No. of whites over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 43,871. No. of scholars at public charge 26,869. No. of scholars in common schools 501,918. No. of students in Academies and grammar schools 24,803. No. of such schools 502. No. of common schools 10,876.

POPULATION OF THE STATE AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

1800—	588,050			
1810—	959,049—Increase in	10	years,	372,999
1820—	1,372,812	do.	10	do. 413,763
1825—	1,616,458	do.	5	do. 243,646
1830—	1,919,132	do.	5	do. 302,674
1835—	2,174,517	do.	5	do. 255,385
1840—	2,434,135	do.	5	do. 259,618

MICHIGAN.—White population 211,001. Free colored 704. Slave 1. Total 211,706. In 1810, the population was 4,762. In 1820, 8,896. In 1830, 31,639. Increase in the last ten years 180,076, or nearly 600 per cent.

MAINE.—Total population 501,791, an increase of 102,336 in 10 years. Only 3,260 persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Total population 737,786. Increase 127,672. Only 3,196 over 20 years who cannot read and write.

SALISBURY COTTON FACTORY.—We learn from the Watchman that this establishment has gone into operation, with 7 or 800 spindles. In a few days 4 or 500 more spindles will be started. The Factory is 3 stories high, 125 feet long, by 40 wide, built of stone and brick, covered with tin, and in every respect as perfect as money and labor could make it.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—Accounts from Florida, report that 13 Indians, (among whom were 9 warriors, according to one statement, and 3 according to another,) came in to Fort King and surrendered their arms. They state that many more will come in in a few days.

BRUTALITY.—A Van Buren paper in Massachusetts says,—

"It will be to us a source of the most exquisite gratification to have it in our power to write Gen. Harrison's Presidential history in one emphatic sentence, viz: that he obtained power like a knave, used it like a fool, *and died like a dog.*"

GEORGIA.—The bill to require the Banks to resume on the 1st February, has passed, and is a law.

A bill to abolish the Central Bank is likely to pass.

A bill to amend the Constitution so as to hold only biennial sessions of the Legislature, has passed one House.

POST OFFICE, PUBLIC PROPERTY, &c.

It is ascertained, remarks the New York Star, that Amos Kendall has left the Post Office a million of dollars in debt. In addition to immense defalcations which will be ferreted out, it appears that the present men in power have sold the public property to raise the wind. On all the public works yet unfinished, they have sold hoes, axes, harrows, dredging machines, horses, workshops, &c. &c., for one quarter the cost, all of which will have to be replaced at a heavy expense.

Several resolutions of inquiry on the latter subject have been introduced in both Houses of Congress, from which it is plain that the statement is true. What a contemptible make-shift!

CALHOUN AND BENTON.—All the letter writers from Washington agree that these two Senators are candidates for the leadership of the party of the defunct Van Buren: that they hate each other with a perfect hatred, and abuse each other when they have an opportunity. Benton is said to have declared that "Calhoun is without practical talents, without genius, and that he has no power to invent any thing—never has invented any thing—no, not even *a humbug!*" Benton certainly has the better of him there, for he has invented a humbug."

For the honor of the country, we do hope, that the Van Buren party will, between these two, select Mr. Calhoun for their leader. He has *moral honesty*, and his politics are no worse than Benton's, if as bad.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Earle, the Abolition candidate for the Vice Presidency, denies that he voted for Van Buren, as stated in the Philadelphia papers on the day after the election. These papers, in correcting the error, state that it arose out of the fact, that Earle declared, before the election, that if he did vote at all, he would vote for Van Buren; and when his vote was actually deposited, it was of course presumed that it was for Van. He does not now say for whom he voted; but it is supposed that he voted for the Ticket favorable to himself.

The Van Buren papers have started a story, that Gen. Harrison, in a late dinner speech, declared that he would resign the Presidency if he could thereby place Mr. Clay in the Chair. The Cincinnati Republican, evidently by authority, contradicts this story.

IMPORTANT.—The reader will be happy to learn, that Mr. Woodbury, in his Annual Report on the Finances, roundly asserts, that the Florida War *must be* nearer to a close than it was last year! We infer from this, that that profound and clear headed statesman is of opinion that the war is not to be a "*permanent*" war, but, like his national debt, is only left as a small legacy for Van Buren's successor to dispose of.

ADVICE THAT MAY BE SAFELY FOLLOWED—Praise the fineness of the day when it is ended—a sword when you have proved it—a maiden when she is married—the ice when you have crossed it—and a newspaper *when you have read and* PAID *for it.*

This rule would vastly diminish the amount of praise, or greatly increase the amount of cash, bestowed upon newspapers.—*Observer.*

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues," ought to be forthwith repealed, and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

On this resolution, an animated debate arose, between Messrs. Clay, Wright, Calhoun, Anderson and Hubbard—Mr. Clay contending, and the others denying, that the Presidential Election ought to be regarded as the expression of the People's will against the Sub-Treasury. The question on the resolution has not been taken.

Mr. Tallmadge has introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by providing, that "The President of the U. States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter." And Mr. Hunt has offered a similar resolution in the House.

Mr. Tappan has introduced a bill to limit the tenure of office of the Judges of the U. S. Courts to 7 years.

Mr. Benton his pre-emption bill, (or *log cabin* bill, as he called it.)

Mr. Clay of Ala. a bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands.

The Vice President took his seat as President of the Senate on Wednesday last.

An appropriation bill has already passed both Houses, and is a law. It provides for the pay of members and contingent expenses of Congress.

When that part of the President's Message relating to the Finances was about to be referred to the Committee, Mr. Webster rose and exposed the errors, the omissions, and the disingenuousness of the President's statements, especially in regard to Public Debt. He showed that the Expenditures had exceeded the Income, since Mr. Van Buren came into office, at the rate of Seven Millions of Dollars per annum, or 28 millions in the four years. He stated that the government now owed 4½ millions of Treasury Notes; besides a large amount of trust funds, which have been spent; debts for public works; for the Florida war, &c. &c. Mr. Webster asked if by the President's remarks against a public debt, it was intended to produce the impression on the public mind, when the debt comes to be paid, that it was a debt created after the 4th March next! He hoped that when the new Administration came in, there would be a new set of books opened, that the debts may show for themselves. How is the deficiency of the next quarter to be met? asked Mr. Webster. By a new issue of Treasury notes! He would greatly have preferred a duty on French silks and wines. It is obvious, that if this or some other provision be not made, a called session of Congress will be necessary—a result which Mr. W. would greatly deprecate.

Mr. Wright replied to Mr. Webster, but we have not seen his speech.

The House has agreed to pay the per diem and mileage of the five Whig claimants to seats from New Jersey, which was refused at the last session.

Mr. Barnard has offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to show the amount of revenue and expenditures for the last 4 years. Also, to what extent the public works, Florida war, &c., have been carried on on credit, and for which an agreement or understanding exists that payment shall not be demanded till after 4th March next. With other similar information.

A vast number of bills, resolutions of inquiry, petitions, and Reports from the Departments, have been presented, generally of little public importance.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, as appointed by the President *pro tem:*

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, (Chairman,) Clay, of Kentucky, Calhoun, Roane, and Allen.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, (Chairman,) Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Davis, Norvell, Ruggles, and Mouton.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, (Chairman,) Preston, Knight, Buchanan, and Allen.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, (Chairman,) Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, (Chairman,) Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, (Chairman,) Smith, of Indiana, Anderson, Fulton, and Mangum.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Williams, (Chairman,) Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge, and Tappan.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, (Chairman,) Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss, and Norvell.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, (Chairman,) Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, and Huntington.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sevier, (Chairman,) Linn, White, Phelps, and Lumpkin.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, (Chairman,) Young, Merrick, Williams, and Huntington.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Smith, of Conn. (Chairman,) Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden, and Robinson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, (Chairman,) Clayton, Anderson, Crittenden, and Smith, of Indiana.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Young, (Chairman,) Phelps, Henderson, Mangum, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Pierce, (Chairman,) Prentiss, White, Roane, and Huntington.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, (Chairman,) Crittenden, Mangum, Southard, and Clayton.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Sturgeon, (Chairman,) Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Porter.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Fulton, (Chairman,) Merrick, and Smith, of Connecticut.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Knight, (Chairman,) Fulton, and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Henderson, (Chairman,) Porter, and Phelps.

We are compelled, for want of room, to omit the House Committees. They are nearly the same as last year.

It is common for the less scrupulous Van Buren papers to represent the Charleston Courier as a Whig paper, and after quoting its praises of Van Buren, to institute comparisons between it and the Whig papers, lauding its candor and liberality at the expense of the Whigs. The Locos well know that the Courier has never been a Whig paper, and that in praising Van Buren it only praises its own candidate. It is scarcely ten days since the Courier avowed its uniform preference for Van. But then it has not slandered and villified Harrison, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that a paper of so much honesty and good sense should be looked upon by the Locos as a Whig.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, too, is another of these Whig papers, quoted constantly by the Globe, &c. The Editor of the Journal voted for Van Buren at the late election.

The Rev. P. Courtney of Richmond, Va., has married one thousand couples in 24 years.

POSTSCRIPT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

To E. J. Hale, Esq.—A long and interesting debate arose to-day in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. It at length passed by a vote of 56 to 52. Such members as are Stockholders, by the rules of the House, were precluded from voting.

The division of Montgomery county engrosses the attention of the Senate for the most part to-day, and after being discussed, was laid on the table and made the order of the day for to-day week. The bill abolishing the Fair at Laurel Hill passed the Senate to-day, and is now a law.

There is very little business done in either House to-day, though the Session of the Commons was unusually long. The elections are over and we are in our circuit without a resident Judge, as you have seen. To nominate a friend without a prospect of his election, or at least a large support, was thought improper, especially as our friends were persuaded that the individual of their choice was careless about the office.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop has been cut short one half, or 60,000 hhds., by the early frosts.

THE POPULAR VOICE.

The following table exhibits the Popular as well as the Electoral Vote of the several States, at the late Election:

	Popular Vote. *Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*	Elec. Vt. *H.*	*V. B.*
Maine	46,613	46,262	10	
New Hampshire	25,483	31,919		7
Vermont	32,445	18,009	7	
Massachusetts	72,874	51,944	14	
Rhode Island	5,240	3,263	4	
Connecticut	31,212	24,888	8	
New York	225,812	212,519	42	
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	8	
Pennsylvania	144,018	143,675	30	
Delaware	5,967	4,874	3	
Maryland	33,529	28,754	10	
Virginia	41,405	42,818		23
North Carolina	46,376	33,782	15	
South Carolina	(By Legislature.)			11
Georgia	40,349	31,989	11	
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	15	
Tennessee	59,054	47,482	15	
Ohio	148,157	124,780	21	
Louisiana	11,296	7,616	5	
Indiana	65,302	51,604	9	
Mississippi	19,518	19,995	4	
Illinois	45,537	47,476		5
Alabama	28,471	33,991		7
Missouri	21,441	28,043		4
Arkansas	4,362	6,048		3
Michigan	22,911	21,166	3	
	1,269,211	1,123,427	234	60

Harrison's majority, of people's votes, 145,784;—of Electoral votes, 174.

Yesterday, an hour or two before the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous *Chandelier* which has been lately suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and appendages, *fell* to the floor with a force proportionate to its weight, and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured by it. An hour or two later, had it fallen, it might have caused the death or wounding of may members. The providential escape from this danger was suitably noticed in his prayer at the opening of the day's sitting by the Chaplain of the day, (Rev. Mr. Cookman.) In consequence of the confusion caused in the Hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon after meeting.

This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed over seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 *argand burners*, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,650 cut glass lustres, and 5,003 cut glass spangles.

National Intelligencer.

The holy horror of the President to a National debt, is happily and forcibly illustrated by the fact that he is the first man in our history who has created a national debt in time of profound peace, and who, throughout his Administration, has expended *seven millions* a year more than his income! A fit and proper person truly to rail against a national debt!

The P. Master General's Report.—The Postmaster General, in his annual report, recommends a reduction of postage on letters, and an *increase* of postage on newspapers.

This is decidedly a bad move on the part of the Postmaster General. Instead of increasing the postage on newspapers, and thus running the risk of diminishing their circulation, every facility which might tend to increase their circulation, and thus instruct and enlighten the people, should be afforded.

We shall publish an abstract of the report in our next.

Caution Again.—The Auction Store of Mr. T. Sandford, on Water Street, was entered through an alley window between Saturday night and Monday morning, and a number of pieces of cotton sheeting carried off. They were yard wide goods, with the Rockfish Manufactory's stamp upon them. There is evidently a gang of rascals about our Town, and store keepers must look to the fastenings of their premises.

Four men were arrested on Monday, and on examination committed to jail, charged with being concerned in the late store breakings. One of them voluntarily criminated the others, but exculpated himself. They have all bad reputations.—Others are supposed to belong to the gang, and the police are on the scent. Some of the goods taken from Mr. Sandford's store were found buried under a tree in the outskirts of the town.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

AN O-K-SIONAL EPIGRAM.

O. K.'s were displayed along the streets,
By the Whigs at their celebration;
And this was O. K., for surely, to them,
'Twas a great and a joyful O. K.-sion.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in teaching more than a year, wishes to obtain a School for about six months, to commence in January. He would prefer the School to be composed chiefly of persons preparing for College, as he has been engaged in teaching the Classics. Good recommendations will be given. All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Address A. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

December 22, 1840. 29-2w

Winter Strained Sperm Lamp OIL.

200 GALLONS PURE SPERM OIL, warranted not to chill, just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by the gallon or hogshead, by JAS. MARTINE.

December 19, 1840. 29-1m

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., by Rev. John Depo, Mr. RICHARD S. CAIN, to Miss MARY ANN MORPHES, daughter of Alex. Morphes, Esq.

Near Salisbury, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Mr. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Ferrand.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY CARVER, widow of the late Jesse Carver, aged about 65 years. She had been for ten years past a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

In the neighborhood of Cheraw, S. C., on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLERBE, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Ellerbe.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 6th inst., Capt. JOHN GIBSON.

At Huntingdon, Tenn., on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH HENDERSON, wife of Major P. Henderson, formerly of Chapel Hill. The deceased was a lady of many virtues, and died in the faith of a crucified Saviour. She was in 76th year of her age.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At Tabernacle, Marion District, S. C., on Wednesday the 16th instant, ABRAHAM, eldest son of John McMillan, Esq., aged 18 years. His illness was short and severe, but characterised with that fortitude which was ever present with him in health. He was a youth whose inestimable and many virtues endeared him not only to his family but to all who knew him. In short, his moral and religious character was such that those who knew him best loved him most. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever in that capacity enjoyed the love, esteem, and confidence of his brethren. We do not by this short notice suppose that it will act as a solace to the hearts of his bereaved parents, family and friends; but simply offer it as a testimonial of respect to his memory; for who can for a moment imagine or describe their feelings! For myself, I feel that either to paint his virtues, or the feelings of his friends, would be a task to which the feeble efforts of my pen would prove inadequate.

A FRIEND.

At her residence in Church Hill, Lowndes county (Ala.) on the 27th ult. after many years of painful affliction, Mrs. FRANCES H. DEJARNETT, relict of Mr. M. DeJarnett, in the 60th year of her age.

It is impossible in the short limit of an ordinary notice, to do justice to the merits and virtues of Mrs. D. She was esteemed and beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends to whom the loss is irreparable. In all the various relations of life, she had few equals, and no superiors. She was the fond, confiding wife, the devoted mother, the cordial friend the kind neighbor, the indulgent mistress. The writer knew her long and intimately, and can truly say, that none lived, none died, more faultless. It will be a consolation to her distant friends, to know that in death she was confident in her belief of a happy immortality.—*Montgomery Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 23.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	30	a 35
Butter,	15	a 20	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	6	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rugs,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2¾	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 12½	a 1 20	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	35	a 38
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 16.

Bacon 8 to 9; Beeswax 20 to 26; Coffee 12½ to 15½; Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 40 to 50; Flour 5 50 to 6 00; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime ¾ to 4½; Molasses 40 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50 to 2 75.

Cotton at New Orleans, 8 to 11. Receipts to Dec. 9, 205,249 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry persons.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

December 9.—Schr. Alfred F. Thorn from New York. 10.—Barque Rothchild from New York.—11.—Brig Virginia from Somerset; Schrs. Tamoree from Martinique, Boston from Guadaloupe. 12.—Brigs Cornelia from Martinique, John from Porto Rico, Gallio from Belfast. 14.—Schrs. Plutus from Boston, Henry A. Breed from ditto, Nevis from Thomaston. 15.—Brigs Salem from Surinam, Francis Louisa from Martinique, John Crosby from ditto, Vesper from Kingston, Jamaica, Monhegan from Havana. 16.—Brig Rowland from St. Thomas; Dutch Schr. Gran Maria from Curacoa, Schrs. Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston, Oregon from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

December 10.—Schr. Tangier for Guadaloupe.—11.—Brig Fox for Guadaloupe; Schr. Vanda for do. 12.—Schr. Henry for Porto Rico. 14.—Brigs James for Guadaloupe, Llewellyn for ditto; Schrs. Philanthropist for Charleston, Julia for New York, Savoy for ditto, Elizabeth for ditto, George & William for Havana.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 14th January, 1841, at the Plantation of the late Charles McAlister, deceased, near Fayetteville,

One Carriage, one Sulkey, a few Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, at the same time, will be hired for one year, the NEGROES belonging to said Estate, consisting of Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Note with approved security will be required in payment.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Ex'r.*
of C. McAlister, deceased.

December 21, 1840. 29-3w

TO HIRE,

ON the 1st day of January, 1841, at the Market House in Fayetteville, that lot of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Belonging to the heirs of Kedar Bryan, deceased, and formerly hired in Sampson county.

JOSEPH W. EVANS, *Guardian.*

December 21, 1840. 29-2w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all those members of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, who have not signed the Revised Constitution and Bye Laws of the Society, that, according to a Resolution passed at the last meeting, the time for them to do so was extended until the next Regular Meeting, to be held on the 2d Monday in January next, and no longer.

H. B. SEDBERRY, *Sec'y.*

December 22, 1840. 29-1w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD be glad to employ, immediately, two good JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS, one to make walnut work and the other mahogany. None but good workmen need apply, to whom the best of wages will be given.

DEJERNATT & RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 19, 1840. 29-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Forest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Blanks for sale at this Office.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
2 hhds. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 1840. 22-*tf.*

JOHN T. GILMORE.

of the purchaser.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (more or less) and 130 acres of deck land pointing the same. About 250 acres more in cultivation the present year, and the rest are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of the production. It is unnecessary to say it is a healthy location, as all will be satisfied of that when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience

LAND! LAND! LAND!

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
" James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

ANNUALS, &c.

THE TOKEN; Rose of Sharon; Friendship's Offering; Poetry of the Passions; Queen of Flowers, Flora's Lexicon.

—ALSO—

Thier's History of the French Revolution, 3 vols.; Franklin's Life and Writings, 2 vols; Life and Travels of Mungo Park; The Sidereal Heavens, by Thos. Dick; Disordered Mental Action, by Upham; Life of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Syrian Mission; Letters and Speeches of Lord Brougham; Howard Pinckney; Woman's Love; Bancroft's Life of Washington; ditto of Napoleon; Hannah More's Private Devotions; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUNSMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, next door to George McNeill's, where he intends Stocking RIFLES, SHOT GUNS and PISTOLS, besides Repairing LOCKS; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

JOHN HARPER,
Hay Street.

November 3, 1840. 22-3m.

THE FIRST SESSION of the Rockingham Female Institution, for 1841, will commence on the second Monday in January. In June an annual examination will take place.

A limited number of Pupils only, will be received, and a select number of Young Ladies may be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal.

Prices of board and tuition have been reduced, to suit the exigencies of the times.

Every branch of English Literature will be taught; also, Music on Piano and Guitar, Embroidery and Rug Work of every variety, and Wax Work.

November 9, 1840. 23-t2dmj.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Laines, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Reg'n, Williamson county, Tenn. } 7tf
July 1, 1840. }

Executor's Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Hart, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1841, at the Market-house in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz:

12 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock,
5 likely Negroes, consisting of three women, one man, and one boy.

—ALSO—

An elegant **SOFA**, with several other articles of Household Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

JAMES H. HOOPER, } *Executors.*
ELIJAH FULLER, }

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1840. 25-ts

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date.

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass't'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

☞The above sale is postponed until the 22d and 23d of January next.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trustee.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Christopher McRae and wife, Faiq'd A. McRae and wife, vs. the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae, whose names are unknown, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petitioners petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-ecwly

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the writ'n signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$20 REWARD.

I WILL give a reward of $20 for the apprehension and delivery of my negro man Dave, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. Dave absconded from my plantation, in the upper end of Richmond county, on the 23d inst. His complexion is black, wears a bushy head of hair, is about 30 years old, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, and has lost his upper front teeth; had on when he left a full suit of Kersey cloth, and took with him a pretty good suit of Sunday clothes besides. It is suspected that he will try to go off as far as he can. All persons are hereby cautioned by the penalty of the law against harbouring or concealing said negro.

DANIEL McRAE.

November 30, 1840. 26-6w

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A ble-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1 1840. 26tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the Legislature, now in session, for a Charter for a Rail Road or Canal from or near Lumberton, on Lumber River, to some point on the Cape Fear.

November 24, 1840. 26

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday the 28th December next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, (the purchaser giving bond and approved security,) the

PLANTATION

On which he lives, lying immediately on the Cape Fear River, and on the Wilmington and Fayetteville Stage Road, 5 miles above Elizabeth Town.

There is a good body of excellent River LOW GROUNDS attached to the place, the most of which are cleared and in a state for cultivation. The balance of the plantation embraces a large body of the first quality of UPLANDS, (as good as any in the country,) about 150 acres of which have been cleared; the most of it fresh, having been cleared only a few years, and well adapted to all kinds of crops raised in our country. The uncleared Land is well timbered with Oak and some Pine, (enough timber on it to pay for it.) There is also a most excellent MILL SEAT on the place.

Those wishing to purchase an eligible and healthy situation, in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, are requested to call and examine it. A great bargain may be expected, as it will positively be sold on that day.

At the same time and place, and if necessary the two following days, I will sell on a credit of six months, all of my CROP of every description; my STOCK of every kind, PLANTATION TOOLS and FARMING UTENSILS of every kind, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c. &c.

H. RICHARDSON.

Bladen County, Nov. 25, 1840. 26ts

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Tocqueville's James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Steps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, or Miss Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hill's wharf, street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC:

Mr. James Haddock has for some time carried the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. This has acquired a high reputation, and are esteemed by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; before such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpid liver and irregular state of the bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. P. McGilvary, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my accounts frequently administered them to others, and in no instance with but a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unbelievableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures they still retain their wonderful powers, and even those unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspepsic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Antidote*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Feverish Colds, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Liver Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Sudden Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexions, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or 34 per dozen.

☞For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840 86-1y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.